

FULTON COUNTY TRIBUNE

VOL XXXV NO 22

WSS

WAUSEON, OHIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918

WSS

\$1.50 PER YEAR

REGISTRATION DAY THURSDAY SEPT. 12

All Men, Not Previously Registered, Ages 18 to 45
(both inclusive), Must Register, By Order of the
President, on Thursday, September 12, 1918—
13,000,000 Men Called

The new registration law which goes into effect according to the President's order next Thursday, September 12, will, it is estimated, call 13,000,000 men of the United States to the registration booth, and from this vast number the government will select probably 3,000,000 for military service of all kinds. We are indebted to Hon. George A. Everett of Delta for the following copy of the Act of Congress which authorizes President Wilson to issue this Registration Order:

Part of H. B. 12731.
Sec. 4. That section 5 of said act be and hereby is, amended to read as follows:

That all male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the President, and upon proclamation by the President or other public notice given by him, or by his direction, at the time, or times and place or places of any such registration, it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army or Navy, and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of this act; and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon the publication of any such proclamation or any other public notice aforesaid given by his direction; and any person who shall willfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in a district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered; provided, That in the case of the docket, precedence shall be given in courts trying the same to the trial of criminal proceedings under this act. Provided, further, That persons shall be exempt from registration as herein provided who shall have attained their eighteenth birthday and who shall not have attained their forty-sixth birthday on or before the day set for the registration in any such proclamation by the President or any other public notice given by him or under his direction; and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to draft into the forces hereby authorized, unless exempted or excused therefrom in this act or provided, further, That the President may at such intervals as he may desire from time to time require all male persons who have attained the age of eighteen years and who shall not have attained their forty-sixth birthday on or before the day set for the registration and on or before the next date set for registration by proclamation by the President, except such persons as are exempt from registration hereunder, to register in the same manner and subject to the same requirements and liabilities as those previously registered under the terms hereof; and provided further, That in the case of temporary absence from actual place of legal residence of any person liable to registration as provided herein, such registration may be made by mail under regulations to be prescribed by the President. Who Must Register: Exceptions. All male persons must register who shall have attained their eighteenth birthday and shall not have attained their forty-sixth birthday on or before the day set by the President for registration. The only exceptions are:

(a) Persons who, prior to the day set for registration by the President, have registered either under the terms of the Act approved May 18, 1917, or under the terms of the public resolution of Congress approved May 20, 1918, whether called for service or not.

(b) Officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, officers appointed and men of the forces drafted, under the provisions of the Act approved May 18, 1917, officers and enlisted men of the National Guard while in the service of the United States; and

(c) Officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, and officers and enlisted and enlisted men of the Naval Reserve Force and Marine Corps Reserve while in the service of the United States.

Questions to be Answered. Following is a list of the questions contained on the registration card, which the registrant must ask the registrars and which each registrant is required to answer; together with an explanation of the manner in which these questions are to be answered. Every person eligible to registration should study these instructions carefully before going to register so that he may be prepared to answer them quickly and accurately:

Question 1. Your name? (Give your name in full; spell out your first, middle and last name in full.)

Question 2. Your permanent home address? (This means where you have your permanent home, not the place where you work, nor the place where you were born, unless that is your permanent home. Be prepared to give it this way: "100 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Wayne County, Mich." or "R. F. D. No. 2, Jonesville, Smith County, Pa.")

Question 3. Your age in years? (State your age today in years only. Disregard additional months or days. Be prepared to say "34" or "38," not "34 years, 3 months," or the like.)

Question 4. Date of your birth? (Give the month, day and year. If you do not remember the year, start to answer as you would if some one asked you your birthday, as "Oct. 12." Then say, "On my birthday, this year, I will be [or was] years old." The registrar will then fill in the

year of birth by subtracting the age in years on this year's birthday from 1918.)

Questions 5, 6, and 7 are in regard to race: White, Negro, or Oriental. Questions 8 and 9 are for persons who are Indian.

8. Are you a citizen Indian, born in the United States? (An Indian born in the United States is a citizen if (1) he, or his father or mother prior to his birth or before he attained the age of 21, was allotted land or received a patent in fee prior to May 8, 1906; (2) he was allotted land subsequent to May 8, 1906, and received a patent in fee to his land; (3) if he was residing in the old Indian Territory on March 3, 1901; (4) if he lives separate and apart from his tribe and has adopted the habits of civilized life.)

9. A non-citizen Indian born in the United States. (An Indian born in the United States shall be classed as a non-citizen Indian unless he falls within one of the classes of citizen Indians described in space 8.)

Question 10. A native born citizen of the United States. (If you were born in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, you are a native born citizen of the United States irrespective of the citizenship of your parents. Any inhabitant of Porto Rico who was a Spanish subject on April 11, 1899, and who resided in Porto Rico on that date, and continued to reside there until April 11, 1900, is held to be a citizen of Porto Rico, except such inhabitants, natives of the Spanish peninsula, who elected to preserve their allegiance to Spain on or before April 11, 1900, by making a declaration, before a court of record, of their decision to do so. Any citizen of Porto Rico, as above defined, and any native of Porto Rico who was temporarily absent from the island on April 11, 1899, and has since returned and is not a citizen of any foreign country is held to be a citizen of the United States, provided he did not elect to retain his political status by making declaration under oath of his decision to do so within six months after March 2, 1917. If you were born abroad, you are still a citizen of the United States if your father was a citizen of the United States at the time you were born, unless you have expatriated yourself.)

Question 11. A naturalized citizen of the United States? (You are a naturalized citizen if you have completed your naturalization; that is, if you have "taken out final papers." But you are not a citizen if you have only declared your intention to become a citizen [that is, if you have only "taken out first papers"]; in the latter case you are a declarant.)

Question 12. Citizen by father's (Continued on page 8)

Y. W. C. A. WAR WORK ORGANIZATION

Organization of the Toledo district in the Y. W. C. A. war work campaign is announced today by state campaign headquarters at Columbus.

Mrs. L. J. Leuthi of Toledo will head the campaign of this district which includes Lucas, Williams, Fulton, Ottawa, Sandusky, Seneca, Crawford, Wyandotte, Hancock, Wood, Henry, Putnam, Paulding, and Defiance counties. Committee heads and county leaders will be welded into a complete unit under the local district chairman.

The campaign is part of a national educational drive to precede the money-raising week of November 11, when \$183,500,000 will be raised for organizations uniting in the campaign, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the War Camp Community Service, and the American Library association.

Ohio is divided for the purpose of the Y. W. C. A. campaign into seven districts, with district headquarters heading up in the chief centers of war work in the state. The seven district leaders of the state under direction of Miss Elizabeth Hyatt, director of the campaign at Columbus, are: Mrs. J. S. Wilhelm, Canton; Miss Caroline Breyfogle of Columbus, former dean of women at Ohio State University; Mrs. Y. W. C. A. of Cleveland; Mrs. J. L. Leuthi, Toledo; Mrs. J. J. Hoppes, Springfield; Mrs. James N. Fleming, Cleveland; and Mrs. W. E. Davis, Dayton.

War work undertaken by the Y. W. C. A. at the request of the government in providing hostess houses, amusement centers, and emergency housing at cantonments and military camps, in overseeing agricultural units, in aiding thousands of non-English speaking women whose husbands and sons have been drafted, as well as in association work in France, England, and Russia, necessitates three times as large a budget this year as last year. While \$50,000,000 was the Y. W. C. A. apportionment for 1918, the Y. W. C. A. of Ohio has a budget of \$15,000,000 for 1919.

Work campaign realize that \$15,000,000 is a necessary apportionment for the same organization for 1919. One item of hostess houses, 25 establishments, was provided for the beginning of last year, eventually grew to 91, at the request of the government.

Mrs. Frank E. Kenyon and Mrs. John Hatt have been appointed leaders of the work in Fulton county.

In speaking of the slowness with which the campaign to secure nurses in Toledo progresses, Mrs. Robert L. Morris of that city said in a recent address, "What we need in Toledo is a revival among women that will carry us out of the pro-se class into the pro-American-win-the-war class."

Wonder if we do not need that sort of a revival in Fulton county? Wonder if it ought not to include some men as well as some women!

Saturday only—five pounds of lard at 28 cents per pound. South Side Meat Market.

Warrants Issued
D. T. & I. Ry. demurrage on zone, infirmity, \$ 9.27

Zion institutions and industries, supplies, trans. pros. att'y, and probate judge, 10.82

Emil Weber, postage, auditor, 1.90

Vernier & McLaughlin Co., material, guard rail, 40.66

A. & A. K. Co., switching service, 3.09

State-Ohio Co., supplies, auditor, 4.00

Remington Typewriter Co., supplies and repairs, 8.00

Galeo Iron Works, cast iron pipe, road No. 69, 121.68

Albert Mengerink, contract price, bridge No. 357, 1112.90

John Grant, bridge approaches 115.00

Galeo Iron Works, cast iron pipe, road No. 69, 121.68

Spencer, Edgar, Volmer Co., nag and dry goods, 20.45

Kenyon & Weir, supplies, Ed. of election, 84.29

The France Sash Co., stone, rd. repair, 456.63

Francis P. Co., supplies, making declaration, Any Sash, 4.66

Brookville Bridge Co., balance on Seely bridge, 2742.00

The Barrett Co., stone, road repair, 6960.39

Fulton county, supplies county, out of education, 7.20

Gaghan, McGee & Strohl, estimate No. 7, road imp. 75, 980.00

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Services in Memory of Private McKinley Robinson

Held on Monumental Park Sunday Afternoon—

Old Soldiers and Civilians in Attendance

Under the tree canopy on Monumental Park a large concourse of people gathered last Sunday afternoon to do honor to the first Wauseon boy to fall in action while on duty with the American expeditionary forces in France. A grave in an American cemetery somewhere in France, which contains the mortal remains of McKinley Robinson was in the mind of his family, friends, and neighbors as they gathered in the quiet of the perfect summer afternoon.

The services were held under the auspices of the United Brethren Sunday school, of which McKinley was formerly a member; the service star of the school, with its one gold star at the top of the banner.

The veterans of the Lousie Post G. A. R. were present in a body and a group of young men under the leadership of Mr. M. C. Roberts furnished the music for the occasion, with Miss Olga Stumpel at the organ.

Rev. R. R. Risley, pastor of the United Brethren church, had charge of the services and announced that an effort had been made to have the Rev. Mr. Williams, who was pastor at the time McKinley Robinson was in the Sunday school, present for this occasion; but this effort failed; the Rev. Mr. Williams could not be present.

The Rev. Mr. Risley announced that the American Red Cross society, which gave a splendid address, paying tribute to the bravery and courage of McKinley Robinson, and his comrades who are devoting their young lives to defend the principles of human freedom and right against the atrocious German autocracy.

Frank E. Kenyon was the next speaker. In his address, Mr. Kenyon referred to Lincoln's Gettysburg address as applicable in many particulars to the present occasion. Now, as then, the nation "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal" is engaged in a great war. Now, as then, the war is to the end that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth." And now, as then, those who have given and are giving their lives for this great cause have given the honor, and it remains for those who are left to dedicate their lives and services to the cause which such noble and grandly thus far

by their heroic services, and no less heroic sacrifices.

The Rev. R. R. Risley spoke in behalf of the Sunday school and referred to the influences which helped to form and shape this Wauseon boy's character and strengthened and determined him in the service which he has rendered.

The services closed with singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," and benediction by the Rev. C. F. Evans.

McKinley Robinson, son of Wallace and Jennie Robinson, was born in Wauseon, September 6, 1898; he died in a hospital in France August 3, 1918, aged 19 years, 11 months, and 27 days. His father, Wallace Robinson, who preceded him in death, was also a soldier, having served his country under the same Stars and Stripes during the Civil War.

McKinley leaves to cherish his memory his mother, Mrs. John Reed; one sister and two nieces. He leaves besides, an honored memory in the hearts of all the citizens of his native town.

He enlisted at Toledo, Ohio, May 12, 1917, being assigned to the 12th Ambulance company, and going overseas with the first of the U. S. Expeditionary forces.

Some time after his arrival in France he was assigned to duty in a field hospital and later was transferred to the 1st Division, 3rd Ambulance Corps, thus being separated from three other Wauseon boys—Howard Furney, Howard Garrett, and Orson Beebe, who enlisted at the same time he did and were with him on the trip across.

It was while serving in the last-named organization that McKinley Robinson received the wounds which resulted in his death.

One more of our brave American lads a victim of German greed and hate, and one more reason why we who remain must sweep forever from the earth the inhuman power that has blighted so many homes and taken so many lives. It must not be forgotten that this Wauseon boy was not taking life, but seeking to save it, when his own life was taken.

Taylor Ladies' Aid
The Ladies' Aid society of the Taylor Methodist church will meet next Wednesday, September 11, at the home of Mrs. Warren Miller.

Saturday only—two pounds of mutton of fresh side or salt pork at 28 per pound. South Side Meat Market.

Use McCall's Dress Patterns

Advance Fall Styles

Ladies' Ready-To-Wear Apparel Shown Here in A Wide Range of Authentic Fashions

The Keynote of the Season's Situation is for you to "Shop Early"

It is an appreciable fact, that in these days we are experiencing extra-ordinary and unusual events bringing about abnormal conditions; A few years ago it was to many an advantage to wait until the close of the Season to buy their Ready-To-Wear Apparel; But in these times of War, the opposite is as noticeably true, the longer you wait the higher the Price Merchandise is going to be. Merchandise that you bought last year you know now what you saved in the idea of "Shopping Early." You know what the prices are today.

And just as sure as the Allies are going to prove to the Huns and to the entire World, that they or no other like institution or set of like Institutions with infallible inclinations will ever be able to dominate this World but they themselves are showing the World that they are the ravagers and despoilers, and always have been down through the past and present ages and are deemed by all Civilized Countries to be the Murderers and will suffer accordingly. So just as sure as you "Shop Early" this Season, you are bound to Save Money by so doing. Get the idea, "Shop Early," Save, Help Lick the Hun, and more especially Help Make America an unsafe place for the Hun or Pro-Hun or hyphenate of any kind. This is one Country, it was not intended by our Forefathers that there should ever be any Pro's attached to it, but simply United States of America, and the people living and protected under it to be Americans.

Millinery Season Opens With a Big Push. Snappy Fall Hats are Abundantly Assured

CLEVER VELVET HATS are shown here in many stunning yet most beautiful trims. You will be delighted to see our array of trimmed beauties especially this season. Prices are surely moderate considering the times.

You are especially invited to visit this department. "come early."

Attractive Innovations in Fall

Skirts \$5.00 to \$15.00 "Shop Early"

Sweaters \$1.50 to \$12.00 "Shop Early"

Silks \$2.00, 2.25, \$2.50

Women who keep in closest touch with all that is newest, will enthusiastically accept this Season's Modes in the place of former semi-frivolous styles. The simplicity of this Season's Fashions with the maintenance of our well established quality is the real essence of their Charm and Value.

Where Quality and Confidence Meet

The Spencer-Edgar-Volmer Company

SOIL SURVEYORS ASK CO-OPERATION

The soils of Fulton county are now being surveyed by a party from the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, working in co-operation with the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

The party consists of Guy Conroy and R. A. Winston.

The soil surveyors will visit every section of the county, constructing a base map, plotting the soil areas and boundaries, making borings to obtain samples of the top soil and subsoils. Much of their information will be gathered from the practical experience of farmers in the county. Many of the readers of the Tribune will be glad to meet these men at work. Through the columns of this paper the Federal department asks for them a hearty co-operation which will greatly help them in their work and add to the value of the published report. It is stated that these representatives of the government carry identification cards which they will gladly show to any one desiring to be assured of their identity.

The purpose of this survey, from the practical point of view, is to help the farmer or home seeker to adapt farming operations to soil types or to select the crops which the soils are adapted to the kind of farming which he desires to engage. From the scientific point of view such a survey furnishes a fundamental basis for the study of any other agricultural problems that may be undertaken in the county. About one-third of the United States has already been covered by such surveys.

The information collected, together with a colored soil map of the county will be available for free distribution later to residents of the county.

JORDAN REUNION
The ninth annual reunion of the Josiah Jordan family was held at the home of Mrs. Hattie R. Drew, 938 Islington street, Toledo, Ohio, Saturday, August 31, 1918.

After a very satisfactory dinner and short program, officers for the ensuing year were elected.

Interesting letters from absent members of the family were read.

The historian reported one birth and one death during the year, which leaves the family numerically the same.

One three of our boys are in the service of our country, most of the family being either too old or too young for military service.

Capt. Chas. A. Jordan of Salina, Mich., a veteran of the Spanish-American war, offered his services to the Secretary of War, but was rejected.

The who attended the reunion from Fulton county were Mrs. Hattie Cantleberry and daughter of Lyons, Ed. Jordan and family, and Lillian E. Hough of Wauseon.

Saturday only—two pounds of mutton of fresh side or salt pork at 28 per pound. South Side Meat Market.

VIEWED THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

Donald Dudley Tells Things as He Sees Them in England and Scotland in His Own Way—London

Tower—St. Paul's Cathedral and Edinburgh Castle

LETTER NO. 101.

41 Grosvenor Square, London, S. W. 1. Sunday, July 28, 1918.

Dear Folks:

As you suggested, herewith commences the numbering of the letters home—like a young fellow with a new check book. I wouldn't think of starting with No. 1. The last letter I wrote you was from Edinburgh; the one before was written just before I left to go on leave—a long, long letter with too much in it, for it wouldn't have been worth the trouble of waiting for me here when I got back. It was the first time a letter ever came back to me, and really was a big surprise to me, because I didn't suppose I knew any military secrets; but they really gave something away that might have proven deadly to our cause. I had written stuff that I had gathered from reading the English newspapers, supposing that it was so laughable a case of open matter; I was trying to give you my idea of the whole situation as regards war, as it appears to me from reading pre-war stuff. I will save the letter and when I get home, we'll see how far off I was.

After the swiftest little eight-day trip one could want to take, I ought to have been back in London by now. I was a lot easier to tell than to write it. Monday afternoon we "lit" in the Kink's village, and it really is a village, but the bloom is thing seems to be struck on over the whole island. You travel on a toy train and get off in a toy station—they have no uniform stations over here. We could have taken the train over the whole island, but they really have an elaborate system of tubes—or we might have taken a bus—petrol or gasoline buggies that seem almost to do away with street cars, double-deckers, and trolleys. As it was, we walked. It has been so long since we have had any other means of locomotion, that walking has taken hold of us like a drug habit, but before the week was over we had the gas and tube habit nicely cultivated again. London seems to be pretty busy and as it was the first time we have been anywhere infected with traffic we almost had to call a cop when we wanted to cross a street—it would take us about five minutes to cross the street at first, but in a week we got it reduced to the old U. S. minimum. On the way downtown we passed the old Central Hall, saw Westminster Abbey and the Parliament buildings, never got to go through any of them, though. All the supposed enchantment of the Strand, Piccadilly Circus, Trafalgar Square, and Leicester Square was exposed to us, but we failed to see a fainter wonder of it all. I had heard and read of the places so much that I was prepared for an awful stunning. The trouble with London is that it can't be impressive; it takes big

things to take your breath away; the streets are narrow, and as a result the buildings can't be built more than five or six stories high, or it would shut off all the light from the streets and the sun would never get a whack at the streets. Hence, there are no architectural wonders up town and the place seems quite as humble as a Quaker.

That night we went to an English comedy, "Y' Never Know, Y' Know." At home we say the English have no sense of humor. They have one all right, but it is of a different make than ours. It's the kind of humor that makes them a little bitter, and once in awhile they will get real enthusiastic and burst out with an almost audible guffaw. Most of the time they were laughing I was trying to figure out what they were laughing at, and then something that would strike me as funny would in-volve me to indulge in a little normal laughter, and nine times out of ten it would be so laughable a case of laugh and you laugh alone. If it had been a real, live, American comedy the whole bunch of us would have been thrown out for not laughing. I was just fair, so we confined ourselves to chuckles mostly. After the show, it was almost a knock-out to go out the streets and find that everything was dark; instead of in the light of midnight gaiety that you find at home in almost any place; and yet only 10 o'clock. The Eagle Hut, a big Y. M. C. A., especially for Americans, was all booked by the middle of the afternoon, so we had to stay in a hotel, and a mad hunt it was to find one that would suit our modest pocket-books, and at the same time our tastes.

The next morning there was no reveille. We took our good old beauty sleep with a feeling that we were slipping something over on the government, that it was a little easier if you don't get up at the appointed hour. The morning train for Scotland didn't wait for us, so we did not catch our train. It was a little late, but we went to the Tower of London and to St. Paul's Cathedral, and Hyde Park. The old tower was some affair. Any one who has served in the trenches of the war, and seen the difference between the Englishman's life and the life of the soldier, will find it a little more than a little interesting. The tower was built generations and hundreds of lives to build the old fortress, and it really is a most impressive place as well as a most impressive stronghold in the pre-arterial times. On one side it had the Thames as a hazard and all around the thing is a broad moat (now dry) and even after any one crosses these barriers he had to puncture about eight feet of solid stone work. In the later days of usage, the English appreciated the fact that it was just as hard to get out of the tower as it was to get into it, and they used to imprison all their victims there. We saw the little cell where Sir Walter Raleigh was confined after he fell out of grace—a little cubby-hole, hardly large enough for him to stretch out in. When he got pretty stiff they let him have a little run-way of about 20 feet where he could stretch out, and he was out of him, and they kept him there for 20 years before deciding to end his misery. They played pretty rough in those days and their punishments were as severe as the Germans display now. We went through the Bloody Tower and saw some of the neat devices they used to get secrets out of a fellow who was a thug, etc. They had a nice little chopping block, too, with a huge meat cleaver. The top of the thing was only a couple of inches across, so a wretch had to be pretty clever with his axe or he wouldn't cut anything off but an ear or so. Henry VIII. used to bring his wives into this tower when he got tired of them, and then they were all the inconveniences of a divorce. They weren't quite so slow in those days, after all; today it takes months or years to cut off your wife's allowance or break relations with her. We climbed to the top of the dome—it takes a second to say it, but almost a half-hour to do it without training, and allowing for the number of times you get lost on a blind passage. It takes 652 steps to get to the top, and every one of them goes up, too. I actually asked Rand if my hair was gray when we made our summit. In the top of the dome there is an old man who makes a living whispering to the other and whispers, and although there were stone masons cutting stone down in the hold, we could hear

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